

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

UNLESS the working class of Europe, and particularly those of England, France and Germany are in a position to block the conspiracy of the war-crazy imperialists against the Soviet Union, we are on the eve of another conflagration which may bring about the birth of a new social order or reduce the workers of the world and the oppressed colonial peoples to a new low level of exploitation.

THE Tory government of England, driven to desperation by the uprising of the people of China and the gradual loss of her world trade sees in the destruction of the Soviet Union and the re-establishment of a diluted capitalism, with her agents running the show, her only means of salvation from the doom that faces her. This is the explanation of her mad desire to forge a ring of hostile states against Russia preparatory to waging war.

LET no one make the mistake that there will be no war in the near future because the capitalist powers have not yet fully recovered from the last war. This is a delusion. England does not seem to think that she is incapable of waging war. If she is able to placate Germany at the expense of France; if she is able to throw a bone to Italy without endangering French interests; if she is able to satisfy the clashing ambitions of the small and large bandit powers in Europe and throughout the world, there will be a war against Russia. England will stake her all on it and only the workers of the world can prevent it.

IT is reported that Chiang Kai-shek, the former Kuomintang general who betrayed his cause and joined the imperialists, is about to appeal to the United States for recognition of the Nanking regime. He denies that he will join Chang Tso-lin, the polygamous Manchurian bandit, who is now ruling at Peking with the aid of the executioner's sword. The papers barely give a word to the Mankow regime, but judging by past silences it is safe to assume that the revolutionary armies are making headway and that as soon as Lindbergh gets out of the city we will hear good news.

THERE is now room on the front pages of the capitalist press for other news besides the effusions of politicians over the "Lindy" flight to Paris. We learn that our president, Calvin Coolidge, caught seven trout in a South Dakota lake and that one of them weighed one pound fourteen ounces. We are inclined to believe that "Cal" would prefer to "have caught or recovered seven insurgent votes."

THERE was a good Coolidge story in the papers recently. I am told, and how it escaped me is beyond my comprehension, since I read the press carefully for such juicy morsels. It is said that the president was requested to speak from the rear of his observation car somewhere along the route, and having in mind his Hammond, Ind., effort, Coolidge decided that his old reliable policy of saying nothing was the better part of oratory. A bright idea struck him and he brought forth his dog who barked mildly at the audience. The farmers were delighted and gave the president an ovation.

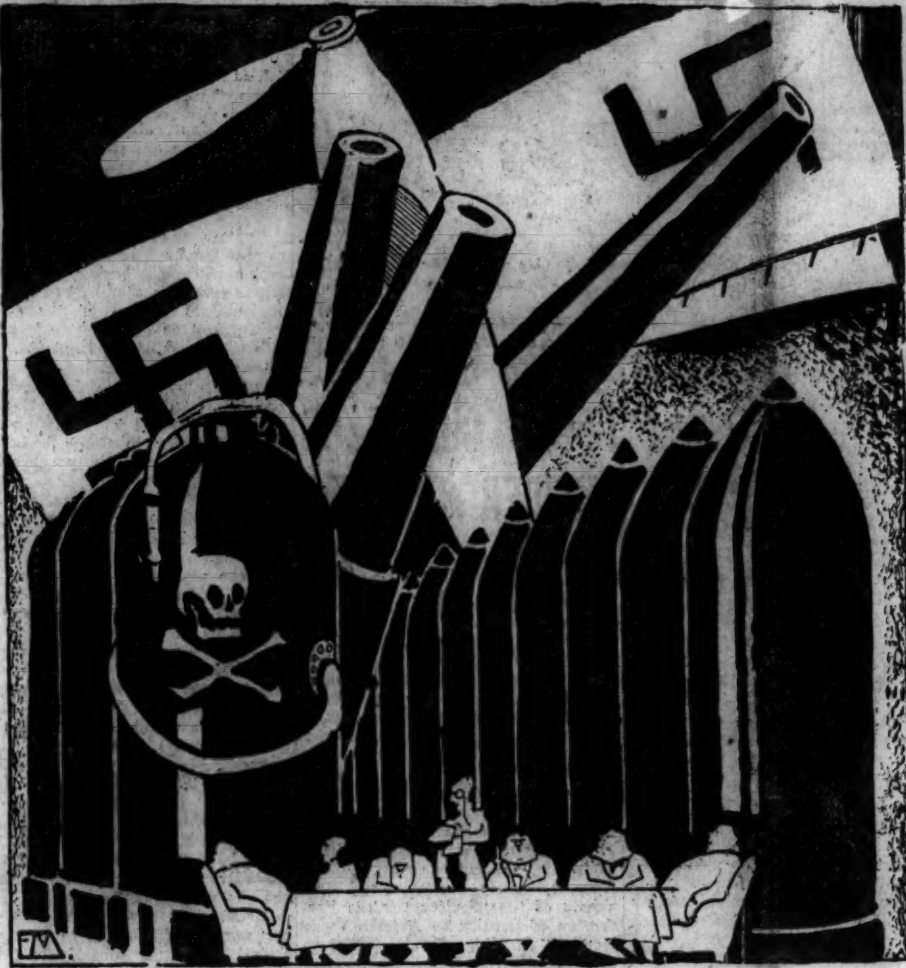
NOW we have an inkling of the solution of a mystery that has been bothering the editor of our papers since Coolidge first occupied the White House. Who is the president's spokesman? Even such usually well-informed senators as the acid-tongued Missouri announced his senatorial ignorance of this official's identity from the senate floor. Perhaps the president's spokesman that for his master on the way to the Hills of South Dakota.

GE presidents have received a terrible shock from the fact that Lindbergh, our newest and most beloved hero, was pitched out of Wisconsin University because of his inability to acquire any of the various kinds of knowledge served by that institution of learning to its customers. Almost every other industry got something out of "Lindy." What a gold mine it would be for the University of Wisconsin if its president could say that Lindbergh learned to make speeches there?

THE New York Telegram has a "religious editor." This does not imply that he is the only scrivener on that sheet who is partial to things spiritual. It means that he is charged with the job of catering to the spiritual needs of "Telegram" readers and perhaps giving them information

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TALKING ABOUT DISARMAMENT AND PEACE



Today, at four o'clock, in Geneva, the Coolidge "disarmament" conference will meet. England, U. S. and Japan will be officially represented; France and Italy will be represented only by "observers." The conference will be partly for the purpose of forcing France to cut down her submarine fleet so that England can smash her when necessary to stop her competition in steel and check her progress in the Balkans. The U. S. capitalists rely on their superior wealth, and ability to build ships faster than European countries, and therefore took the initiative in calling the "disarmament" conference.

Subway Gang Fears Walkout

NEW \$4,000,000 B.-M. T. SWINDLE IS MADE PUBLIC

Shy Witnesses Face Court Action?

A new traction swindle reaching to no less than \$4,000,000 in the form of a "bonus" to the B.-M. T. is being planned by the officials of the company. It was charged Saturday by Samuel Untermyer in a letter which he addressed to former governor Nathan L. Miller, their attorney.

The B.-M. T. has made application for an issue of \$20,000,000 in bonds to cover a so-called expenditure for new equipment which the company has been ordered to procure by New York State Transit Commission. Easy Profit.

In the past such permission was granted as a matter of course, but due to the present financial feud between the traction gang and Untermyer's committee, the necessary permission will not be forthcoming immediately.

The graft scheme of the company is laid bare by the fact that the bonds will be issued at par, sold to themselves at the nominal figure of \$80 per share. Under the present active demand for these securities there is no doubt that they will in a very short time be able to dispose of them to the public at \$100 a share, thereby realizing an initial "bonus" of \$4,000,000.

Inasmuch as the city is charged (Continued on Page Two)

League Rotten, Says Europe. BERLIN, June 19.—From Paris to Moscow to Budapest the opinion seems to be unanimous that the League of Nations session was a complete fiasco, and that the league itself has suffered another blow to its prestige.

Hungary is so chagrined over the postponement of the decision in its quarrel with Roumania, that it openly threatens to bolt from the league. The Budapest press, apparently inspired by the government, charges owed up upon 1921 and 1922 treaty of Trianon a scrap of paper.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

PUSH THE APPEAL

The professional patriots who have thus far succeeded in securing the imposition of the Five Hundred Dollar Fine against THE DAILY WORKER, and jail sentences for members of the staff, would like nothing better than that we should now meekly accept the verdict and behave ourselves hereafter according to their standards. We propose no such thing. We propose to continue our struggle against the forces of militarism and reaction. We propose to continue to fight our case until it is finally won. We propose to utilize every legal device we can employ to secure the reversal of the dastardly decision against us.

Now this is where you come in. It is the business of every comrade to do his bit to help us to raise the funds necessary to cover the expenses involved in making the appeal. A strong support of the Appeal Fund will mean that we will be able to put up a strong defense and thus give us a greater assurance of a favorable verdict. Continued and energetic efforts will mean victory for THE DAILY WORKER.

18,000 MINERS IN PENNSYLVANIA MAY STRIKE SOON

(By Federated Press.) PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The fate of 18,000 central Pennsylvania coal diggers hangs fire for another week as the wage conference that was to have been held in Philadelphia June 15th is postponed.

If the operators abrogate the Jacksonville agreement a strike is almost certain. This field has been continuing on the old agreement under a temporary truce, while the miners in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and part of Iowa were striking.

The 20 members of the central Pennsylvania scale committee are ready for a show down. At the close of the May conference the operators issued a statement that amounts almost to an ultimatum. They threatened to abandon the Jacksonville rates were the New York Central R. R. is the dominating interest in central Pennsylvania union operations. And that fact brings hope of a continuance of friendly relations. The New York Central stood by its agreement with the U. M. W. of A. in 1924, 1925 and 1926 when many other big bituminous

employers slipped from their pledges. Half the men in this field are in the employ of non-union concerns, paying from 20 to 30 per cent less than the Jacksonville rates. If a shut-down of the unmines develops the success of the organization will largely depend on the curtailing of this scab production.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., June 19.—Coal and Ironpolice of the Vesta Coal Co. have tested the president of the Daisy local union of the United Mine workers of America for attempting to tell members of

(Continued on Page Two)

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Report of Convention Will Be Given Furriers At Big Meeting Tonight

A report of the furriers' "convention" will be given at a meeting tonight, immediately after work at Cooper Union. The Joint Board delegates will tell in detail just what took place at Washington. The members of the Unity Committee will also be present and address the meeting.

MITTENS TAKING REST OF BANKS OFF BROTHERHOOD

CLEVELAND, June 19.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Convention here will be presented with a project to hand over to the Company Union outfit, the Mitten Management, Inc. of Philadelphia, all Brotherhood banks and real estate projects, except those already sold out to capitalists.

The Mittens, who have already taken over the union bank in Philadelphia, are in the market for the rest of them, and the delegates to the convention will be quietly tipped off that the propositions are on the verge of ruin. The possibility that mismanagement had a great deal to do with their ruin will not be emphasized, but all those on the inside will strongly suspect it.

The end seems near for Grand Chief Stone's most noted project of class collaboration, but the end comes thru the inefficiency of those who were most anxious to make such things work.

Brotherhood financial institutions involved in the proposed merger are: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative Bank, Cleveland.

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25,000 TRACTION MEN MAY DECLARE FOR STRIKE HERE

Workers on I.R.T. and B.M. T. Are Involved

A strike on the lines of the I. R. T. and B. M. T. involving at least 25,000 men is now an immediate possibility.

Encouraged by public resentment against the brazen admissions of labor exploitation and the plundering of the city treasury, organizers for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, affiliated with the A. F. of L., have declared that the subway workers will soon make a sweeping attempt to free themselves from the tyranny of the company.

Will Smash Company Union. The first step, it is asserted, will be the smashing of the "Brotherhood," the official company union, officered by agents of the I. R. T., and to which all of its 15,000 workers are forced to belong.

Subway workers told a reporter of THE DAILY WORKER that sentiment is growing in favor of defying the injunction forbidding organization, which the I. R. T. obtained in the supreme court recently. The order was aimed at Edward P. Lavin, Harry Bark and Joseph Phelan, leaders of last summer's subway strike.

Majority of Men Enrolled. Citing Samuel Untermyer's recent denunciation of the I. R. T. company union and his advocacy of a "union affiliated with organized labor," John H. Coleman, organizer of the Amalgamated employees in this city, said that the enrollment of the subway workers was proceeding rapidly.

"A majority of the men have already signed up with us," he declared. Nearly \$2,000,000 was spent in crushing the strike of 1,000 I. R. T. workers last summer, James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the company, admitted during examination by Samuel Untermyer at the transit hearings recently. This amount was charged up to "operating expenses," thus robbing the city to that extent.

It was further revealed at the hearings that in 1921 over 13,000 I. R. T. workers "submitted" to a voluntary wage cut of 10 per cent.

UNITY COMMITTEE FORMED AT THE WASHINGTON "CONVENTION" GOING TO LEAD FUR PICKET LINE TODAY

48 Delegates Representing Bulk of Organized Workers Will Then Hold Conference

The picket line in the fur district this morning will be led by 48 seated and unseated delegates who have just arrived here from the Washington "convention" of the International. According to all indications the demonstration today will be of major size.

At 10 a. m. the Unity Committee organized at Washington will hold a meeting at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. The 48 delegates who represent the bulk of the organized fur workers of the United States and Canada will be present.

Will Lead Pickets. "Matthew Woll must not be allowed to boss the New York labor movement," asserted Harry Englander of Toronto, secretary of the Unity Committee yesterday. "Forty-eight delegates to the recent Washington 'convention' of the International Fur Workers' Union will be on the picket line Monday morning. They will be there in spite of all the attempts made by Woll to use the police to break the strike."

"These 48 delegates have organized a permanent organization to stop the internal strife in the International. It is the purpose of our group to bring unity in the ranks of the fur workers. The Unity Committee intends to reach every local in the United States and Canada and expose the union breaking policy of Woll. We will give the furriers an opportunity to see in a true light these men who are running our union and at the same time using it as an instrument to advance the interests of the bosses."

Open Air Meeting. More than 4,000 needle workers, Saturday afternoon at Rutgers Square and East Broadway. At the end of the workers passed by the Jewish Daily Forward building, displaying their wrath at the strike-breaking acts of that newspaper.

The speakers were A. Zirlin, Margaret Cowl, Rebecca Gruet, Kate Gitlow, Fanny Warshafsky, Esther Polansky, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Pauline Morgenstein and Lena Goodman. Rose Wortis, presided.

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SECRETARY WILBUR SHOWERS PRAISE ON OFFICER FOR SHELLING NANKING

Hold Anti-Imperialist Demonstration at Canton Despite Right Wing Terrorism

WASHINGTON, June 19.—For ordering the bombardment of Nanking, which resulted in the slaughter of several hundred peaceful Chinese citizens, Commander Roy C. Smith, Jr., has received the blessing and the praise of Secretary of Navy Wilbur.

Characterizing Smith's order for the bombardment of the city as a "timely action excellently executed," Secretary Wilbur, in a letter made public yesterday, commends the bombardment. Smith ordered the bombardment of the city after one American had been killed by Shantungese soldiers fleeing before Nationalist troops who entered the city. For several hours the American destroyers Preston and Noa poured a rain of shot and shell into the defenseless city.

Smith Slaughtered Civilians. Although subsequent investigations proved conclusively that the much advertised "attacks of foreigners" had been made by retreating Shantungese (northern) troops, the imperialist powers not only slaughtered several hundred Nationalists and civilians, but sent threatening notes to the Nationalist government demanding indemnities.

Eugene Chen, foreign minister for the Nationalist (Hankow) government, in reply to the imperialist notes requested that an international committee be appointed to investigate the events at Nanking. The imperialist powers took no notice of Chen's request, and for a time it seemed that the Nanking events might be made the excuse for an open war against Nationalist China.

Unlike Chen, Chiang Kai-shek, renegade Nationalist who is making a feeble attempt to establish a "government" at Nanking, has offered to pay the imperialist powers any indemnity which they might demand for "damages" sustained by them at Nanking. Chiang's proposal followed by the announcement that he will send a representative to the United States, is interpreted as an open bid for imperialist support.

Refuse To Pay Tribute. Although the Nationalist govern-

USSR PRESS RAPS POLISH SENTENCE ON WHITE SLAYER

(Special To THE DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, June 18 (Delayed).—The press continues to express dissatisfaction with the verdict of the extraordinary tribunal in the case of Volkoff's assassination.

The "Pravda" points out that the tribunal, especially by its request for the commutation of the sentence, did everything possible to emphasize its indulgent attitude towards such criminals.

"The gesture of the tribunal," says the "Pravda," "is a challenge to the public opinion of the Soviet Union. The Polish government has shown that it does not desire to fulfill the minimal demands of the Soviet Union and it has taken no measures to conduct an adequate investigation of the case. On the contrary, the tribunal has exerted all efforts in order that the murder which was prearranged as 'an act of individual vengeance' should not be refuted by the judiciary inquest."

The Polish government once more emphasized that in order to preserve friendship with the reactionaries, the elements of old Tsarist Russia, it will not hesitate to still further strangle in relations with the people of the Soviet Union.

"Rabochaya Gazeta" considers that the Polish government jump at the bait offered by the British diplomats. The verdict will encourage instead of prevent the future activities of the mercenary whiteguardist assassins.

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(Continued on Page 6).

NOLI MAKES PLEA FOR WAR AGAINST ALBANIAN TERROR

Ex-Premier Raps British Oil Imperialism

Making a plea for a Nationalist revolution in Albania and the overthrow of the large feudal landowners who have handed over their country to Great Britain and England, Bishop Fan S. Noli, former premier of the Little Balkan state and a graduate of Harvard, has signed the manifesto issued by the Albanian Committee for National Liberation. The manifesto says in part:

"Albanians: Those Nationalists who for some time past have proclaimed that the suppression of the caste of feudal lords—lords of medieval lands—is the first step toward the emancipation of our people, are absolutely right. The last two years of the regime of feudal lords, with Ahmed Zogu at their head, have proved this in an irrefutable manner. In the course of these two years, Albanian independence, created after so much struggle and sacrifice, has again fallen into a servitude, both political and economic, still more terrible than any known hitherto in her history.

"Below we enumerate the calamities which our people have been made to suffer at the hands of the feudal lords, the usual instruments of foreign domination.

British Oil Grab

"As to Italy and England, the government of the feudal lords has ceded them the national wealth by imposing on our people the economic yoke of foreigners. England has obtained oil concessions on scandalous conditions. Italy has obtained, among other things, the concession of the National Bank, the flotation of a loan of 50,000,000 gold francs and the right to colonize Albania. By means of the National Bank, Italy has gained entire possession of the economic life of our country. By means of the loan of 50,000,000 gold francs, which the Albanian State has never deposited and never will deposit, Italy will realize in the shape of interest and amortization an annual tribute of more than 7,000,000 gold francs for forty years."

All Balkan Peoples

Stressing the need of political organization and alliance with the other oppressed peoples of the Balkans, the manifesto says: "To succeed in this struggle (against the feudal lords) supported by British and Italian imperialism) we must labor methodically and fundamentally again for organization and enlightenment among the Albanian masses. We must coordinate our movement with the movements for freedom of all oppressed Balkan peoples, and we should also invite the support of all progressive international factors in the entire world."

Montana Federation to Meet

HELENA, Mont., (FP) June 19.—The Montana State Federation of Labor, convenes in Helena, the state capital, June 28.

Memiors of a Revolutionist

By Vera Figner



VERA FIGNER is now seventy-five years old and is living in Moscow. She joined the Revolutionary Movement fifty-five years ago, and has lived to see the overthrow of the autocracy and the establishment of workers' rule in Russia. Vera Figner is one of the last Revolutionary Movementists. She was a member of the famous Narodnaya Volya in the 70's, and in 1881 participated in the assassination of Tsar Alexander II. She spent two years in the Fortress St. Peter and Paul, and though convicted to death, her sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in the Solovki prison. During the years of her confinement in the fortress, she wrote a series of revolutionary articles, which were published in the "Iskra" and "Pravda".

In her book translated for the first time into English, she tells the story of her youth and how she became a revolutionist. She describes the early Revolutionary Movement in Russia and gives a graphic picture of her life in the fortress. During the twenty years she was confined there.

Every revolutionary home should have a copy of this book. It is given the life story of a great revolutionary and idealist.

Illustrated, octavo, 328 pp. \$3.00

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.

33 First St., New York

Vicious Conditions At Welfare Island Exposed by W. Dunne

Prison reform has hardly penetrated Welfare Island, the New York City prison, says William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who has been released on \$1,000 bail on a certificate of reasonable doubt. Dunne was serving a 30-day sentence for the publication of the poem "America" in The DAILY WORKER. The Communist editor describes the dormitories, where 120 diseased and well men, are herded together. Blankets are not sterilized and there are few sanitary precautions. Professional criminals and dope fiends are confined with men arrested for trivial offenses.

Dunne was attached to the workhouse, where the men are put to work at outdoor jobs, for the most part. But in the penitentiary adjoining, where the longer-term men and women are kept, the diversion of work is provided for only the favored few. In the penitentiary the unfortunate prisoners sit 20 to 22 hours a day in their little cells, with a minimum period for exercise, and seemingly no provision for educational classes.

No Jury Trial

"The most surprising thing," said Dunne, "was to find so many prisoners who had been sent up for terms as high as three years without a jury trial. The Court of Special Sessions, consisting of three judges, without a jury, has the power to imprison men and women for that period. I don't think that such a condition exists in any other state in America."

David Gordon, who wrote the poem for which Dunne was sentenced, has also been released on a certificate of reasonable doubt. Gordon was serving three years in the New York Reformatory.

Fake "Disarm" Confab Fizzles Before Start

GENEVA, June 19.—No one expects anything to come out of the "disarmament" meeting which opens here Monday—least of all the various delegations.

The American delegation will propose nothing "startling," said Hugh Gibson, head of the delegation and expects nothing startling from representatives of other countries. America will flatly reject any proposal for the internationalization of the Panama Canal, delegates intimated. Admiral Saito, Japanese delegate, refused to make any public statement.

Sugar Strike Ends

TUCUM, Argentina, June 19.—After striking for several weeks the sugar workers have gone back to work. President de Alvear has agreed to arbitrate the differences between the workers and the bosses.

Ford Plant Closes

SOMERVILLE, Mass., June 19.—The assembly plant of the Ford Motor Company here has shut down for six to eight weeks. One thousand men are effected.

18,000 MINERS IN PENNSYLVANIA MAY STRIKE SOON

(Continued from Page One) the local that they should not work on outside construction jobs for the company which maintains its lockout of the miners, and underpays for outside labor.

Daisytown local (No. 2399 of the U.M.W.A.) is known as progressive, and the president, besides being a justice of the peace on a progressive ticket, was one of the candidates last year for teller of the union. It has been realized for some time that the employers—Vesta Coal is a subsidiary of Jones & Laughlin, a vicious union-hating concern—have wanted to break down organization here.

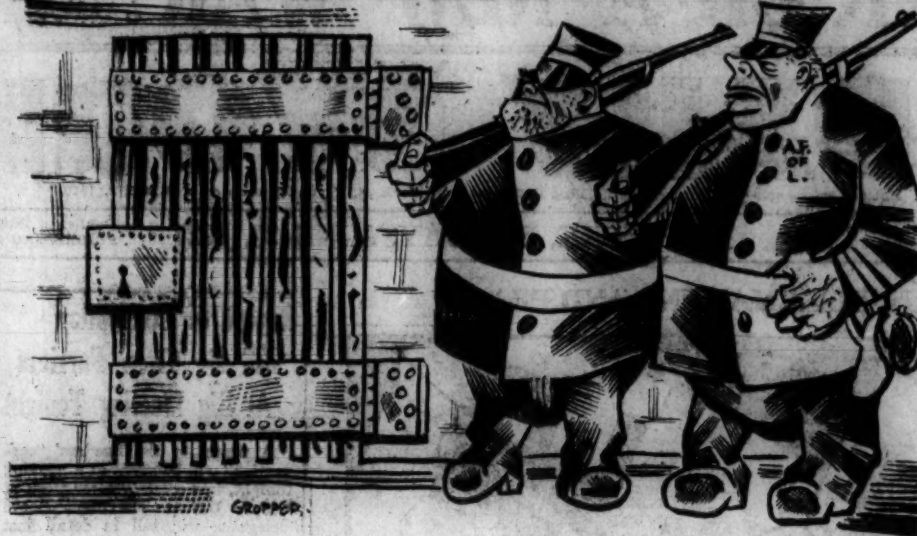
An Excuse. They took the first excuse of how ever flimsy a nature, and when they found President Harry Wadsworth and the mine committee talking to some of the ten men working on an addition to their power house, they arrested them all, and charged them with trespassing.

The men were taken to a justice of the peace ten miles away, tho there is another justice close to Daisytown. Tho the justice given charge of the case is naturally suspected of being more friendly to the company than the nearer one, he released the unionists on their own recognizance.

Only a few members of the local were working on the power job. They were so far from being intimidated by the arrests that they held a meeting and agreed unanimously to quit. Wages were a dollar lower than the union scale for outside construction labor.

Two sons of Joe Edwards, formerly general manager of the Vesta, now vice-president, and a son of a mine foreman were working on the construction job.

WOLL TRIES TO MAKE A JAIL GUARD OF THE A. F. L.



Vice President Matthew Woll of the A. F. L. strongly urged the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity to force the police to greater activity in imprisoning fur workers on strike. The Council refused to act in that capacity.

STRIKE OF 2,500 BKLYN PAINTERS ON THIS MORNING

3,000 Have Already Won Increase in Wages

Between 2,500 and 3,000 Brooklyn painters, members of Local 29, will strike this morning to enforce their demand for a \$2 a day wage increase. It is likely that painters in Manhattan and other boroughs will be come involved as a result of the walk-out.

3,000 workers had already won the increase as a result of a strike declared April 4, and which was temporarily halted by an injunction granted to a group of painter bosses by Judge Callahan of the supreme court. These workers are now receiving \$14 daily.

The court order expired yesterday.

Corporations Drop Schemes for Group Worker Insurance

Failures of the American Woolen Co. and its companies to continue the group life insurance which was provided for their employees in 1918 points to the need of legislation to give stability as well as general application to workmen's life insurance, according to a statement issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

"Announcement of the discontinuance of group insurance by the concerns centering in the American Woolen Co.," says the Association, "emphasize anew the distressing element of uncertainty in such private schemes of industrial insurance. This uncertainty was also shown conspicuously in the plight of the former employees of the Morris Packing Co. who worked for years under a company pension plan, only at the end to be deprived of the benefits."

Should Protect Workers.

"Lack of stability of voluntary plans in industry for unemployment insurance was recently demonstrated by the suspension of the unemployment fund in the cloak industry of New York City."

"Public action through legislation is the effective, permanent, and certain method of protecting the industrial workers against the hazards of accidents, disability, old age and unemployment."

It was pointed out that while it is true that an option exists in all group life policies which provides for the continuance of the contract independent of the company, usually after years of partial premium payment the worker finds himself at an increased age with larger premiums to pay. As all group policies do not accumulate a cash value, as is the case with ordinary insurance policies, the worker finds himself "holding the bag."

Collapse of Textile Factory in Columbia Results in 100 Hurt

BOGOTA, Columbia, June 19.—One hundred textile workers were buried in the collapse of a textile plant at Rosellon, near Medellin. Relief trains are bringing the injured to Medellin.

John Drew's Condition Critical

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The condition of John Drew, veteran actor, is considered critical by Dr. Lawrence H. Hoffman, his physician.

Drew took a turn for the worse yesterday and today his condition remains unchanged.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Needle Trade Defense

Lower Bronx Workers Club Pledge The members of the Lower Bronx Workers Club sent in \$20.70 which was collected at their banquet. The question of the struggle in the Needle Trades was also taken up and a resolution passed. They pledge themselves to help the furriers and cloakmakers continue their struggle for a clean union.

Sends \$5.00 for Defense

Max Goldberg of Boston sent in \$5 for the Cloakmakers and Furriers Relief with excuses for not being able to send more and wishes for success in this most important work.

Branch 625 For the Furriers Relief

Members of Lenin Branch 625 Workmen's Circle of New York sent in \$25 for the Furriers Relief. The Branch informs that this money was donated out of its treasury. They promise to call a special meeting where they hope to raise more money to aid the Furrier Strikers.

Conductor of Roxy Theatre Orchestra Will Appear

Mr. Erno Rappe of the Roxy Theatre will conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra of 100, at the Coney Island Stadium Concert. Mr. Rappe is one of the most celebrated conductors in America.

Volunteers Wanted!

If you have some leisure time to devote, come up to the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee and inquire for Lena Chernenko.

Borrowers \$5 and Sends \$1 for Strikers

Ralph Grayden of Hoboken, N. J., writes: "Dear Comrades:—The letter in which you ask for help for the strikers was received. The reason I have not answered until now is because I did not have a cent to my name. Today I borrowed \$5 to live through the week. I am sending you \$1 of that and hope that this dollar will prove but a drop in a great sum for the strikers."

\$120 More From Nitgedagel

Fox brought in \$120 more from Nitgedagel. The following contributed: Herman Jessin \$25; Werner and Cooper \$25; L. W. Wickes \$10; Clara Silverstein \$10; Bernard Bedler \$10; Dary Roth \$10; Mike Jonaky \$10; Last week Fox collected \$400 on one day at the camp.

Workers Party in Pittsburgh Sends \$50

The following letter was received from Street Nucleus No. 2, Workers (Communist) Party of Pittsburgh: "Dear Comrades: Enclosed you will find a \$50 loan for the strikers. Our Nucleus has no money but we could not look on dispassionately when the furriers are carrying on such a brilliant fight, so we taxed ourselves as an example to others." Max Jenkins, Secretary.

School Without Scholars

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 19.—Efforts of the City of Yonkers to obtain a permanent injunction prohibiting further operation of the Moeller boarding schools in the exclusive Park Hill section of Yonkers, reopened in the supreme court today. Application was made by John W. Bryan, assistant corporation counsel of Yonkers, for the injunction and also an order of preference for trial.

Bryan said the pupils of the school received no instruction in the building, but were taken to New York each day by bus.

Newark Joint Defense To Hold Vital Meeting Tonight at 8 o'Clock

A very important meeting will be held tonight at 8 P. M. at 194 Prince St., Newark, to map out plans to raise funds to help the fur workers win their strike.

Ludwig Lendy, manager of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee will be present at the meeting.

JERSEY COSSACKS FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER OF GIRL

Manslaughter • Verdict Returned by Jury

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 19.

Two members of the New Jersey state constabulary, Lieut. Daniel F. Rogers and A. K. Larsen, were yesterday convicted of manslaughter in connection with the death of Beatrice Meaney on December 31, who was shot when a contingent of 14 troopers poured a flood of bullets into her farmhouse following an attempt to serve a warrant against her brother. The young man was accused of underfeeding his cattle.

Twelve other troopers and two agents of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" who inspired the original charges were acquitted by the jury.

Brother Shot, Another Beaten

During the course of the pogrom on the farm, James Meaney, a brother of the slain girl was shot and wounded by the cossacks, and Timothy Meaney, another brother, was beaten into insensibility.

After the brutal orgy of the troopers, the sheriff's men in the morning made a search for the bodies of a murder charge against the attackers, but the grand jury later brought in a blanket indictment charging the 16 with manslaughter.

In summing up the case the state prosecutor bitterly denounced the brutality of the troopers.

NEW \$4,000,000 B.-M. T. SWINDLE IS MADE PUBLIC

(Continued from Page One) with the full original figure for the equipment, it automatically falls victim to the full cost of this "bonus" which the company is stealing.

Untermeyer declared in his letter that he is planning to institute contempt proceedings at once against Gerhard M. Dahl and Thomas L. Chadbourne, the two largest stockholders in the B.-M. T., for their refusal to answer embarrassing questions during the transit hearings. Chadbourne simply took the boat and went off to Europe when the examining board was in session. Dahl, likewise, was hesitant about getting communicative about the family interest in the B.-M. T., including its reasons for purchasing J. R. T. stock.

Al Smith at Bottom

The present hearings are brot about by the temporary break between Gov. Smith and the traction gang to which he had previously sold out due to their failure to support his presidential aspirations.

Untermeyer, who is quite generally known to be the under-cover man of Smith, is utilizing this opportunity to further the governor's ambitions by taking a sideswipe at the traction interests.

Expect "Peace" Soon. Sooner or later, it is expected, these "differences" will be adjusted, a "unification plan" adopted, an increased fare will be put over and the workers of New York, as hitherto, will foot the bill.

Five Workers Killed in Amsterdam. LONDON, June 19.—Five persons are dead and considerable property damage resulted today from a heavy thunderstorm which swept over Amsterdam and several Dutch towns of the vicinity, according to a Central News dispatch.

Many of the streets and houses in Amsterdam and Rotterdam were inundated, the reports said, and telegraphic and telephonic communications were disrupted in many places. The five who lost their lives were laborers in Amsterdam. They were killed by lightning.

U. S. Ambassador to Mexico Is Thru; Now Back in Washington

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, (FP) June 19.—James R. Sheffield, Ambassador to Mexico, has quit. Although he has not yet formally handed in his resignation, he returned from Mexico in the midst of 27 crates of household furniture and immediately hurried to Washington to confer June 17 with Secretary of State Kellogg.

Ever since his appointment in the fall of 1924, Sheffield has followed a "strong" policy in insisting that Mr. Mellon, secretary of the treasury and other heavy American investors in Mexican oil lands be protected from Mexican laws looking toward nationalization of natural resources.

Rumors of Sheffield's impending resignation have been rife in Washington since last spring when documents revealing that he had actively encouraged enemies of the Calles government to start revolutions fell into the hands of the Mexicans. An international incident of the first water resulted with claims that instructions from Secretary Kellogg advising Sheffield how to apply the "strong" policy to Calles had been forged and diplomatic pouches entered.

Ambassador Telles was recalled hastily to Mexico City and cable wires fairly sizzled with diplomatic assurances from the State Department that the contents of the instructions to Sheffield and his replies had been "tampered with" and were not true reflections of the American attitude.

Calles graciously accepted the protestations, but with the tacit understanding that Mr. Sheffield's sphere of usefulness had been quite ended and that he would be retired as soon as a convenient excuse offered itself.

Immediately thereafter both President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg moderated their blistering tone toward Mexico and sweet assurances could be worked out amicably were passed to the press. This contrasted sharply with previous statements of Assistant Secretary of State Olds, a law partner of Kellogg, to press associations in a non-quotable interview that Mexico was behind the Nicaragua trouble, was seeking to create a "bolshieist hegemony from the Rio Grande to Panama" and was in general the enemy of the North American continent.

Enemy Of Labor. Sheffield is reported by American labor leaders to have been in Mexico during his tenure, to have found the workers and peasants movements there extremely distasteful. He hated the idea of the underlying population conducting a revolution and getting away with it. He suspected Calles and his associates darkly of undue friendliness toward the Soviet Union in recognizing that country and accepting Mme. Alexandra Kollontai as envoy.

Mexican officials themselves returned the compliment, declaring that Sheffield's blood and thunder policy lacked support in Washington, that when Messrs. Coolidge and Kellogg wanted Mexican advice they called in Charles Beecher Warren, former ambassador, Charles Evans Hughes, counsel for Standard Oil, and Dwight F. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co. rather than leaning on Sheffield's say-so. When he returned to Mexico recently after consulting with the State Department, Sheffield was greeted by a petty chief of the division of protocols although such high officials turn out on such occasions.

Sheffield held responsible for Kellogg's amazing assertion two years ago that "Mexico is on trial before the eyes of the world" for attempting to nationalize her natural resources, will be succeeded by John W. Garrett, former ambassador to Argentina, according to State Department attaches. Garrett speaks Spanish, which Sheffield disdained to learn.

German Firms Race to Build Oceanic Planes

BERLIN, June 19.—A race is now on between the Junkers and Dornier to bring out the first trans-Atlantic airplane liner.

The Junkers are keeping their plans a guarded secret, though it is announced that "both German machines and motors are available for such a flight."

The Dornier works, a sister organization of the Zeppelins, is known to be putting the finishing touches to a mystery plane which the Dornier supervisors refused to show even to Chamberlin and Levine, but which is supposed to be fitted with six motors of 1,000 horse power each, and able to carry 100 passengers for ordinary distances or cross the Atlantic with enough freight and mail to pay for the trip. The plane would in addition be able to carry enough fuel to make the flight safe as a railroad journey from New York to Chicago.

The mystery plane is to have a crew of five men, a captain, two pilots, mechanic and radio operator.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

HELD ON ELLIS ISLAND. Paul Zalowski, veteran of the American army and a citizen, and his wife and their two children are being held on Ellis Island on their return from Poland where they were visiting.

SEDITION TRIAL OPENS TODAY IN WOODLAWN, PA.

Workers Arrested by Bosses' Private Police

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 19.—The trial of Pete Musellin of Woodlawn, Pa., charged with violation of the Pennsylvania Flynn anti-sedition act begins Monday at Beaver County Court, Beaver, Pa.

Musellin, together with seven other workers were arrested Armistice Day, last year, after the local, state and the Jones and Laughlin police raided three peaceful houses and seized some literature. The men were released on \$1,000 bail each and charged with sedition. The indictment was quashed at a later date. The men were, however, rearrested the same day and charged with exactly the same "crime."

Squashed Second Time

The attorney for International Labor Defense and American Civil Liberties Union succeeded to have the case quashed for second time. Several days elapsed when five of the eight men were rearrested for the third time and again charged with violation of the sedition act and held under \$2,000 bail each.

The trial in Beaver begins at a time when a similar case, that of M. Saldokas, who was arrested March 16th in Wilmerding, Pa., while preparing to address a mass meeting of Lithuanian Literary Society, was quashed by Judge Gray of Pittsburgh.

Charged with Sedition

Saldokas was charged with sedition and released under \$5,000 bail after spending several days in jail. His case was quashed on the grounds that the indictment "does not contain any sufficient allegation to sustain a conviction."

The opinion of Judge Gray which was concurred in by Judges Ford, Cohen and Moore, was based on previous decision rendered by Judge Reeder of Beaver County in case of Mezzev of New York, who was arrested in Woodlawn and charged with sedition.

Same Crime

It will be remembered that Ed Horacek and ten other workers were arrested in Pittsburgh in May, 1923, and charged with same crime of sedition. They were held under abnormal high bail ranging from \$5,000 to \$15,000 each. Horacek's case was tried in November, 1925, and he was found guilty. The indictments against all of these Pittsburgh defendants are exactly the same as the indictments against Mezzev and Zadolka which were quashed, one in Beaver and one in Pittsburgh.

Big Textile Merger Proposed; Southern Competition Feared

(By Federated Press.)

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 19.—Loss of business to southern manufacturers brought a group of leading cotton goods makers from southeastern Massachusetts to a conference to discuss a possible merger.

The merger would combine the operation of several million spindles under one unified direction. Costs would be lowered by allotting one style of goods to one plant or group of plants, and other styles to others, thus stopping duplication of effort.

Fear Southern Competition. The Davol, Granite, Bourne, Troy, Arkwright, Barnard, Flint, Merchants and Richard Borden Corp. were among those assembled. Most of the manufacturers are said to have opposed the merger proposal but the promoters of the plan are still hopeful of putting it over. They point out that Fall River has steadily lost ground to the south where wages are lower, hydro-electric power is abundant and freight costs are a smaller factor.

Merger talk is being closely followed by the local labor unions. The United Textile Workers and the Independent American Federation of Textile Operatives are in the forefront of the Fall River workmen. Portuguese are the largest racial group.

Charley Not Yielding to Lita. NEW YORK, June 19.—Repeal from Los Angeles that Charley Chaplin had entered negotiations with Lita Gray Chaplin for the settlement of her suit for a separation was denied today by Nathan Burkan, counsel for the comedian. Chaplin is still in this city stopping at Burkan's home.

"The story of a settlement between Chaplin and his wife is based on unfounded rumor," said Burkan. "No negotiations have been opened and from present indications negotiations will not be opened."

Held on Ellis Island. Paul Zalowski, veteran of the American army and a citizen, and his wife and their two children are being held on Ellis Island on their return from Poland where they were visiting.

Our Letter from Australia

All Australian Trade Union Congress, MELBOURNE, May 13 (By Mail). The fourth All-Australian Trade Union Congress commenced in Melbourne on May 3rd, and terminated on May 9th. Credentials were read from 112 organizations, appointing 188 delegates.

Reds Make Good Impression. On the first day of the congress, a great deal of prejudice was exhibited by the Victorian delegates against the "reds" from Sydney, but after the first day this prejudice was liquidated by the superior debating powers, and the logical arguments of the Sydney delegates. The congress soon got down to business when the prejudice and suspicion had been broken down, and the foundation of an All-Australian Council of Trade Unions was formed.

Organize Central Body.

It is a remarkable thing, that in a country like Australia, where the trade union movement is exceptionally strong, there has been no nation-wide organization of trade unions, with a centralized control. Many attempts have been made in the past to bring this type of organization into being, but every move has been a failure. However, almost everybody in the movement (with the exception of the bureaucrats of the A. W. U.) have endorsed the new organization, and I think, this time, something will be achieved. That such an organization is necessary is obvious, because at present there is no organization to take control of interstate disputes, such as seamen's strikes, coal strikes, railway strikes, etc.; therefore it has been the custom in the past for the unions covering these types of workers to handle their own disputes, and in some cases to incur the enmity of workers in other industries, thereby helping the employers to win.

There is a danger, of course, of the new organization being controlled by bureaucrats who will use their powers to prevent industrial disputes, irrespective of how this prevention affects the workers' wages and conditions. This will have to be guarded against, as we have to guard against dangers in every move forward. It would be foolish to refuse to advance because of dangers that will inevitably crop up. A rule has been inserted in the constitution providing for the recall of executive members if they do not carry out the wishes of the organizations which elect them.

The foundation of the Australian Council of Trade Unions was the outstanding work of the congress; other matters were dealt with but mostly of a propagandist or educational character. The following resolution, dealing with the Industrial Mission now touring America, was carried:

"This congress condemns the action of Messrs. Grayndler, Valentine, McInnes and Munden, in allowing themselves to be used by the federal government as instruments to defeat the Trades and Labor Council's stand for the right of labor to select its own representatives on the American Industrial Mission, and declares that their action is both reprehensible and treacherous. Further, that we recommend the report of the mission be ignored by labor, and Messrs. Grayndler, Valentine, McInnes and Munden be excluded from recognition in any constituted body of labor representatives."

Resolutions were also carried on Sacco and Vanzetti; Hands off China; piece work; British trade union bill; and various other matters of local importance.

Australian Labor Party. CANBERRA, May 13 (By Mail). The triennial Federal Conference of the A. L. P. commenced at Canberra (the new capital city) on May 11th.

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JOHN BULL—BURGLAR



England leads the world in pointing, with a high moral gesture, to the Soviet Union as an outcast from decent imperialist society. This cartoon is to call attention to the fact that some imperial practices are not so moral either, even by the standards of capitalist countries. The very break between the U. S. S. R. and England was introduced by the raid on the Arcos, an utterly unlawful act, involving the breaking open of safes, forgery, breaking down of diplomatic immunity, etc.

BRITISH LABOR PLEDGED TO UNITED FRONT; UNION LEADERS FACE TEST OF SINCERITY

The DAILY WORKER publishes below the full text of the resolutions adopted by the Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Council, at its meeting in Berlin, in April. The British delegates to the conference were George Hicks, A. A. Purcell, A. B. Swales, A. A. Findlay and W. W. Citrine (secretary); the Russian delegates were Comrades Tomsy, Melnichansky, Lepse, Andreff and Dogadoff (secretary).

The British delegates pledged themselves and the British workers to stand by the Russian workers; to work for trade union unity and a world-wide Federation of Trade Unions. The British workers stand ready to fulfill their pledges. Will the trade union officialdom retreat once more in the face of an actual crisis? Following is the resolution:

WORLD-WIDE INTERNATIONAL!

1.—An Unconditional Conference.

The Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Council unanimously reaffirms the sincere desire and readiness of the Trade Union Movements of both countries to do everything in their power to create by their joint effort the unity of the International Trade Union Movement.

The A. R. J. A. C. recognizes that this was the result of a complete unwillingness on the part of the majority of the controlling bodies of the I. F. T. U. to meet the wishes of the British and Soviet trade unions, and to take proper steps towards unity. The A. R. J. A. C. considers that without a change in the policy of the I. F. T. U. further efforts by the General Council to summon a conference of representatives of the C. C. T. U. and the I. F. T. U. without any preliminary conditions would evidently not be successful.

II.—CONSTITUTION OF THE A. R. J. A. C.

1.—The Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Council unanimously reaffirms the sincere desire and readiness of the Trade Union Movements of both countries to do everything in their power to create by their joint effort the unity of the International Trade Union Movement.

2.—The A. R. J. A. C. further declares that the essential condition for success in the struggle for the international unity of labor against capital is a firm fraternal union between the Trade Union Movements of Great Britain and the USSR. It testifies its readiness to develop systematically and strengthen the existing friendly relations between those movements.

3.—This development should be in the direction of more active mutual aid and support, based on the unconditional recognition of the principle that the sole representative and medium of expression of the Trade Union Movement of Great Britain is the British Trades Union Congress and its General Council, while in the USSR the corresponding bodies are the Trade Union Congress and the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions.

4.—The A. R. J. A. C. considers as valuable and necessary the mutual co-ordination of activity in the sphere of international policy as between the General Council and the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, together with an exchange of materials and experience in respect of international work.

At the same time it considers that the fraternal alliance between the Trade Union Movements of both countries, embodied in the A. R. J. A. C., cannot and must not in any degree whatsoever impair the internal authority of the British Trades Union Congress General Council or the All-

Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, or infringe or limit their rights and autonomy as the directing bodies of the Trade Union Movement of their respective countries, or allow any intervention in their internal affairs.

5.—The A. R. J. A. C. considers it necessary in the interests of greater co-ordination and simplification of the work of the council that a detailed agenda for every meeting of the A. R. J. A. C., with any addition and alteration, together with the order of business should be preliminarily discussed and agreed upon at a business meeting of the chairmen and secretaries of both bodies.

6.—The council considers it desirable to codify in a single document the "Proposals for mutual aid," providing for the organization relations between the Trade Union Movements of Great Britain and the USSR, which were adopted by the A. R. J. A. C. in its provisions and principles laid down in the present declaration; and resolutions previously adopted and stated which bear upon this question.

7.—The preparatory work in this direction shall be carried out by the secretaries of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress and in the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions and reported upon to the next meeting of the A. R. J. A. C.

8.—The A. R. J. A. C. expresses its complete conviction that the fraternal ties between the Trade Union Movements of both countries will develop and grow stronger, and that the A. R. J. A. C., which embodies this alliance, will unwaveringly and persistently struggle for the unity of the International Trade Union Movement.

III.—VIEW OF TWO YEARS' WORK.

1.—The Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Council places on record its opinion that the events of the last two years have fully justified the decisions adopted at the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Conference in April, 1925, at the first meeting of the A. R. J. A. C. in September, 1925.

2.—The conference warned the workers the world that an attack was imminent against their wages and conditions that the establishment of an exclusive world-wide Trade Union movement had therefore become a vital necessity rather than ever. This attack on the British miners, the insidious exploitation, the lowering wages, the lengthening of the workday of workers in Europe showed this warning was justifiable and timely.

The conference emphasized the significance of the increasing menace of fascism to their most elementary rights and liberties. Events have confirmed warning for the economic office has been accompanied by the sp of political reaction.

The growth of militarism and imperialism the consequent danger of new devastating wars, which

White Terror Reigning in Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia is situated amongst those states, where terror triumphs, where the smallest movement of the working class is being strangled by the most cruel methods. The working class has been deprived even of the smallest "democratic" liberties—it only has a right to continuously produce profits for its exploiters.

Jails throat the country are filled by our best fighters, who are condemned only because they wanted to better the lives of those who produce everything and possess nothing.

Since 1918 (since this country has been "liberated") until the beginning of 1926, the last statistics of class struggle are as follows:

15 political death-sentences.

200 political murders—public and secret.

21,500 political arrests.

2500 political emigrants.

In Chorvatia alone are eight of our comrades condemned to 142½ years of imprisonment—the average of 18 years each.

Figures show that there are at present in the jails of Yugoslavia 600 political prisoners.

Although those figures are not complete, they nevertheless show the quality of our "democracy."

The condition of those heroes of class struggle is terrible, because the ordinary criminals fare much better than they do.

In the beginning of April in the prison of Mitrovica seven of our comrades who were condemned because of being Communists were compelled, in an attempt to better their miserable treatment, to go on a hunger-strike. At the same time they dispatched a letter to the Minister of Justice demanding betterment of their treatment and that the authorities should act according to dictates of the law. Thirteen days have passed

and afterwards the whole bourgeois press became silent. At present (23.IV) nobody knows what is happening with those comrades, no one knows whether they are still alive. Shortly afterwards in V. Bechkerak thirteen of our comrades also went on a hunger strike, because they are being kept in prison without any explanation.

So that comrades of other countries may see how fares the political prisoner in jails of Yugoslavia, I am citing a bit from a letter addressed to the Minister of Justice.

"Really, we are in worse circumstances than ordinary criminals, and in some instances we are bound to envy the fate of a thief or murderer." "For more than five years both Chipushevich have been in solitary confinement; almost five years Lajosh Chaki spent there, and for more than three years Milutin Rajich has suffered the same fate."

It is but too well known that the above mentioned punishment is usually meted out only for the period of a few days. Nevertheless the political prisoners are being kept there for years.

"Milutin Rajich and Spasoj Stojich are at present stricken with nervous prostration; therefore a hospital would be a more fit place for them."

Chipushevich and his uncle have been now already nine years in jail—one of them has been in chains for 4½ years."

"Chaki has been in chains for 4 years. Stojich already for 5 years."

"... not any more than one letter and one visit every two months is allowed the political prisoners, while the ordinary criminals, in this respect, enjoy much greater liberties."

When one reads "16 years in Siberia" and compares the situation of political prisoners in Czarist Russia with that of Yugoslavian prisoners, one finds that even the czarist regime was milder than the Yugoslavian "democracy."

Protest comrades of all countries, protest by means of speeches and by means of news-papers. Help us to break the fetters!

Demand Congress Nail Great Falls.

WASHINGTON, June 19 (FP).—Benj. C. Marsh, for the People's Reconstruction League, has issued a statement demanding that Congress, at its coming session, take definite action for public development and use of the hydro-electric power at the Great Falls of the Potomac. This power site, on the line of the District of Columbia, is now sought by the Byllesby group in the power trusts.

Marsh quotes the report of Maj. M. C. Tyler of the army engineer corps, to the Senate in 1921, showing that by development of this and adjacent power sites Congress can furnish 875,000,000 kilowatt hours of current to the people at a cost of 6.75 mills per kilowatt at the main Washington station.

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The above picture is the motorship "Gripsholm" of the Swedish American line which will carry the party to Leningrad.

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No Strikebreaking for New York Trade Unionists.

The failure of the Woll-McGrady-Frayne trio of scabbers to induce local trade unionists to go out on the picket lines thrown by the Furriers' Union around struck shops and help the bosses break their strike is one of the most ignominious defeats ever inflicted on such characters in the history of the American labor movement.

The refusal of the members of the unions affiliated with the New York Central Trades and Labor Council to play the role of strikebreakers is just what we expected. After all, those men know from experience that the employers make no distinction between lefts and rights when it is a question of loosening up on their cash. They have experienced the rigors of class warfare and know that the clubs of the police have no more regard for the heads of the conservative trade unionists than they have for the heads of the radical unionists. They hold the scab in contempt and have imprinted this feeling on many a scabby anatomy.

It was therefore not surprising that when this unholy trinity of strikebreakers sent out a letter to the local unions affiliated with the central labor body of this city urging the members to supplement the efforts of the police in breaking up the furriers' picket lines that a roar of indignant protest should be the reply. This indignation found vigorous expression at the last meeting of the central body when even its conservative president Joseph Ryan, because of the rank and file attitude towards Woll's scabbing policy and for other reasons, urged the delegates present and thru them the members of the local unions to ignore the letter sent out by Woll, the vice-president of the National Civil Federation and his two errand boys, McGrady and Frayne.

This well-merited rebuke should serve notice on those renegade labor leaders that it is time for them to call a halt on their strikebreaking policy or else quit the labor movement.

It is also a warning to the yellow socialists that their belly-crawling to the extreme right wing of the A. F. of L. has not met with the approval of the rank and file of that organization. Honest workers may be conservative in their political views but they loathe the fink and the agent provocateur. In the long run the political party and the industrial organization that fights for the masses will receive the support of the masses.

The action of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council in repudiating the activities of Woll, Frayne and McGrady should serve to encourage the furriers in the gallant fight they are putting up for militant trade unionism. It indicates a revival of militancy in the labor movement in general and shows that the fog of misrepresentation and prejudice that has been spread over the trade union movement by the agents of the employers is being dispelled and that the workers of different affiliation are beginning to realize that solidarity on the industrial battlefield is necessary and vital to the needs of the members of the trade unions.

Coolidge's Black Hills Fishing Expedition.

Batteries of cameramen and mobs of hack writers overrun the Black Hills as did the Indians in days of yore, bent upon recording every gesture of the president of the United States who is spending his summer on a fishing expedition in those parts. His first day's catch of seven trout, with worms as bait, aroused the majestic scorn of Senators Borah and Reed. The Idaho senator, commenting upon the possibilities of a presidential order for a special session of congress, frankly admitted that he was puzzled. "There's no tellings what a man who will catch trout with a worm will do," said Borah. "Any trout that would lie on the bottom and bite at a worm is a degenerate trout," affirmed Reed. The general impression is that it is unpardonable to use worms to catch trout, and certain sceptics suggest that they probably were catfish instead of trout and that Coolidge doesn't know the difference.

Be that as it may, the republican national committee is doing a bit of fishing on its own hook and is not averse to using one whom as vice president it regarded with the disdain usually accorded worms. While Cal uses worms as fish bait, he is himself in turn used as political bait. Perhaps his republican and democratic detractors will insist that only degenerate politicians will bite at such bait.

On the same day the president performed his incredible feat with worm-biting trout, State Senator Robinson came to the summer white house and assured Cal his loyal support. Robinson is one who opposed the farm relief bill that Coolidge vetoed and knows that his game is up as far as reelection is concerned. Perhaps he will get a federal lame-duck appointment in case Cal remains in the white house another term. But the Robinsons are comparatively small fish; a judicious fisherman would throw them back into the stream. But there are better catches than Robinson.

For instance William Hale Thompson, recent victor in a spectacular Chicago mayoralty election, is to be one of the summer visitors. Thompson is the dominant figure in Illinois politics. And Illinois is the home state of Vice President Charles G. Dawes, candidate for president and his stalking horse, Frank O. Lowden. The chief capitalist newspaper of the Middle West, the Chicago Tribune, has for years reviled Thompson, while supporting Lowden and Dawes and other darlings of La Salle street.

It is not unlikely that "Big Bill" as Thompson is affectionately called by the Chicago hooligans who constitute the back-bone of his corrupt political machine will, for a consideration, agree to deliver the Illinois delegation at the 1928 republican convention to Mr. Coolidge, which would be a stinging rebuke to Messrs. Dawes and Lowden. "Big Bill" is fair bait for the farmers also. As a stellar attraction at country fairs he can manipulate the political shell game with the best of them.

All this cannot improve the distressful condition of the farmers. The presence of the presidential party will not raise the price of corn and wheat in the Middle West. The farmers will not be fooled by the Coolidge bait. They have too long observed his worm-like crawling before his Wall Street masters to mistake him as a substitute for a meal for them.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

All class conscious workers are with you in your effort to fight the attacks of professional patriots who do the bidding of the enemies of labor.

We know that you will be triumphant. We cannot afford to lose the only daily in the English language which fights the struggles of the workers of the world. We must not permit the voice that informs us of the wrongs perpetrated against the workers to be stifled.

We pledge our help to The DAILY WORKER, and enclose \$20 to assist you in your fight.—Philip P. Fijan, Treasurer, Yugoslav Workers' Athletic and Educational Club of N. Y.

A Seaman On Land Duty.

I reported for duty at 9 A. M. yesterday at headquarters. A comrade and I were assigned to Battery Park to distribute leaflets and sell DAILY WORKERS. We arrived in time to see regiment after regiment falling into ranks preparing to march up 5th Ave. I had a wonderful opportunity and started right in with a colored regiment and gave one to a colored private. He read the headlines. Then I didn't have any trouble handing them out. They came and took them from me like a lot of hungry men. It looked like a breadline in confusion. One of the officers seeing the commotion came to investigate. It was too late.

Some were already read and were being folded neatly and put away. This officer wanted to see one. He read it, tore it up and told me to shove off or I'll "get in trouble." On the sidewalk were hundreds of colored women and children from the Harlem districts. They saw what I had done and literally stormed me for leaflets. I also managed to work in a few DAILY WORKERS to the colored troops. They were all looking at me with that warm broad Negro smile. They understood.

Then I moved along and got the West Pointers. I passed out a few leaflets. After they read the headlines they started jeering me, but it did not discourage me, for the memory of the enthusiasm with which the colored troops took and read the leaflets was fresh in my mind. So I could only answer with a smile. Again the bystanders stormed me for the leaflets which were eagerly read.

They were curious to know what made the cadets jeer. Then I started to tell the daily. I had to shout out little fiery slogans under the very noses of the cadets until one of the officers, a cowardly ignorant looking individual grabbed hold of me and shouted "Boys come and get him; he's a Bolshevik." About six white gloved cowards came up and were too cowardly to even strike hard. They gave me little taps on the back. The crowd looked on and I saw a cop trying to beat it away but was jammed in the crowd. He was forced to come to the rescue against his will. He told me to move along and forget about it. In the scuffle I lost many DAILY WORKERS and leaflets. But after all it was lot of fun.—A Seaman.

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

Your paper does not represent the political and economic views of the Daily Jewish Forward—nor does it represent my own. There is this difference to be noted, however: When the plainest civil liberties of William Dunne and Bert Miller are invaded, on a frivolous pretext, I feel that my own are put in jeopardy, too—whereas the wellnigh inconceivable blindness, not to say stupidity, of the "Forward" editors imagines that only two Communists have been attacked and that the "Forward" enjoys an everlasting immunity from like attacks.

I felt that I owe the Miller-Dunne Appeal Fund five dollars. I scarcely need tell you that, like most workers making a living by their pen, I am hard up—and that the "Forward" isn't. I therefore resolved to make the "Forward" pay my debt to the Appeal Fund. The English Supplement has been conducting for some weeks a definition contest, paying ten prizes of \$5 each for the ten best definitions of a word selected. Three Sundays ago, it called for definitions of the term "bore." Having had conversational contacts, however slight, with Algernon Lee, I naturally considered myself experienced in the ways of bores. I wrote a definition, mailed it above the signature of a girl-friend of mine, Blanche Mascola—and promptly was awarded a prize of five dollars, which I enclose, as the "Forward" contribution to your Defense Fund.

JAMES FUCHS.

Bitter Sweets for the Negro.

"And yet they rose to high places—to become heads of universities and banks and business—yes, and to sit in state legislatures," raves the New York Sunday News in its review of "Who's Who in Colored America," which attempts to give a biography of the 2,181 most notable Negroes. Quoting the author of the biography the News goes on in the same strain, "From the most humble beginnings, in many cases from log cabins and slave parents, these pioneers have blazed new trails, opened new fields of endeavor, new hope, new faith for their sons and daughters." Meanwhile over one hundred thousand Negroes are being held as virtual prisoners and chattel slaves in the inundated area of Mississippi and Arkansas under the most revolting conditions.

Mr. Walter White in the June 22 issue of the Nation gives a moving account of the situation he found on his tour of the flooded districts. In spite Mr. White's very evident effort to be restrained and charitable to those in charge of flood relief, the true meaning of the appalling situation stares out from between the subdued lines of his report.

"Army cots, for example, were often given to whites, first, and to Negroes only after the whites had been fully supplied. There were instances, too, where the choicest clothing was distributed in the white camps and the left-overs given to Negroes."

"Particularly in the states of Mississippi and Arkansas, where these share croppers and tenant farmers are Negroes, it is rare for Negroes to obtain fair settlements from their landlords. They live in a state of virtual peonage, and the flood situation has been used to strengthen their chains."

"Plantation owners in the flood area were highly apprehensive lest they lose their Negro labor when the flood caused abandonment of plantations."

"In many of the refugee camps Negroes are carefully guarded, and when the flood recedes and the land dries they are released only to the landlord from whose plantation they came."

Quoting from the Daily News of Jackson, Mississippi, an interview with Dr. Underwood, who with General Green of the Mississippi National Guard is in charge of that area, the report says, "All labor (meaning Negro labor) in authorized camps will be held and not allowed to go to other sections of the state, and after the flood danger has passed and conditions are such that they can resume work, they will be taken back to their homes in the various sections of the delta from which they came."

Again according to the Vicksburg Evening Post, "Mr. Thomas was instructed not to release any family or persons from the camp except on written consent of the landlord from whose plantation the laborers came or on the personal request or authorization of the landlord."

Mr. White further goes on to say, "Negroes in hundreds of cases were forced to work at the point of guns on the levees long after it was certain that the levees would break. Conscripted Negro labor did practically all of the hard and dangerous work in fighting the flood."

The situation disclosed by Mr. White's report is a menace to all workers whether in the shop or on the farm. The fact that labor in the South can be conscripted with the aid of the army and forced into conditions of virtual slavery, establishes a precedent, dangerous to the entire labor movement of this country. The cry of an emergency is an old familiar excuse, which has been used time and again, whether during a capitalist war, or during a miners' strike to demand labor's acceptance of degrading conditions. Labor must not permit the determination of its conditions by violent and restrictive measures established by the employers with the aid of the government. This holds as true in Mississippi as it does in New York. This holds as true for the Negro as it does for the white worker. The fight against injunctions and interference with strikers is part of the same front of the class struggle as the Negroes' fight against the yoke of peonage. The problem calls for immediate and unified action by the American labor movement and agricultural workers' organizations.

Signor Modigliani and Fascism

By A. K.

It is an old maneuver of the social democratic leaders to try to make the Communists responsible for the counter-revolutionary terrorist regimes. The rise of fascism in Italy, the forest of gallows in Bulgaria, etc.—all this was a "natural reaction to the work of the Communists."

This old and rather worn out story was retailed once again a few days ago by the Italian reformist Modigliani in a speech delivered to the Berlin social democratic workers. Modigliani and his bosom friends have received marching orders from Mussolini, after having done his work. Modigliani declared:

"This was fascism born! In the middle of 1919 the last efforts were made. The factories were occupied by the workers. Who was the instigator of this action? Mussolini! And what were its consequences? The workers were driven from the factories and the peasants from the larger estates. And the worst was that the bourgeoisie was indirectly supported by the Communists. Moscow dispatched ridiculous orders which had no sense for Italy. They made a united resistance impossible and assisted in the victory of fascism."

Flourished Because of Inaction.

This contention simply turns all the facts on their heads. It is generally known today that fascism became powerful in the state and finally became the state itself, not on account of any revolutionary action of the proletariat, but because, thanks to Modigliani and his friends, such revolutionary action did not materialize.

Even Karl Kautsky, who certainly cannot be suspected of being a direct actionist, has to admit that. He writes in his foreword to the second volume of his popular edition of Marx's "Capital" (translated from the "Volksausgabe des Kapital") 11½ Band:

"How little the proletariat has won when it has only gained control of production, was shown in 1920 in Italy when the revolutionary workers occupied the great works 'without meeting with any resistance. They managed to maintain production for a while, but they were not able to maintain circulation; the supply of raw material and supplementary materials, the disposal of the finished commodities. Very quickly, the process of production itself began to come to a halt, the workers exhausted their supplies and there remained nothing for them to do but to bow their shoulders once again under the yoke which must have seemed to them to be their salvation."

"With this the working class had suffered the most serious of all defeats. Not a defeat met with in the struggle, such a defeat can have a morally uplifting effect, but a defeat without a struggle, caused by the collapse of their own measures on account of their complete insufficiency."

Didn't Go On.

If we ignore the confusion which is inevitable in Kautsky's present works, then we see that the above quotation declares that fascism only became victorious because the revolutionary action of the proletariat was not carried far enough.

This observation of Kautsky is also in accordance with everything that we know about the chief cause of the victory of fascism. The victory of fascism was the punishment for the lack of courage to act in a revolutionary manner, or rather to pursue the revolutionary action to its logical end.

This fact is also to be seen from a letter written by Modigliani himself to the Berlin "Vorwarts". At the time of the occupation of the factories, writes Modigliani, Mussolini was still undecided. Mussolini was not the instigator of the occupation of the factories, but declared himself ready to support the metal workers of Milan. (Modigliani corrects the false report of the "Vorwarts"):

Reformists Befriend Benito.

That is not only a historical procession, but, as we have already shown above, a logical train and consequence, and the responsibility for it rests solely with the reformists, the friends of Signor Modigliani who sabotaged, throttled and betrayed all the mass movements of the proletariat after the war, who paved the way for fascism by their complete passivity, who have offered to "Cooperate in a technical fashion" with Mussolini and who deliberately let the elementary indignation of all the toiling masses of the population, at the murder of Matteotti in 1924, run to seed.

If the Communists had had the power that Modigliani and his friends possessed, then it would never have come as far as fascism. The Communist movement is however, gradually growing and today it is the only hope of all those who want a speedy end of fascism. Signor Modigliani is compelled to admit that himself, even if involuntarily. He writes in his letter already quoted from:

"There . . . it has happened that despite the fascist law to enslave the unions, strikes have occurred here and there. And one must never forget that every striker is threatened with imprisonment. Still there are movements of protest in the shops and anonymous leaflets are circulating there."

"Still there are movements of protest in the shops and anonymous leaflets are circulating there!" This is

DRAMA

Hauptmann's 'Weavers' Produced in the Movies

ALFRED LUNT.



The German film producers have scored again! This time the subject is no less than that forceful and revolutionary study of the workers, Gerhardt Hauptmann's "The Weavers." The German Film Syndicate is responsible for its production. It is interesting to note that the Ufa, the biggest film concern in Germany, which produced such pictures as "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," "The Golem," and "Variety," has become decidedly anti-revolutionary in its tendency; working class stories are taboo in their present repertoire.

According to the report from Berlin, where the film is now showing, it has scored a genuine artistic success. Hauptmann's story is a tense and tragic study of life and struggle among the Silesian weavers in the late 40's, when the playwright's father was a boy, and worked at the looms from early dawn to late at night at a miserable wage. The director, Frederic Zelnic, has shown much skill in the production and brings out many fine technical effects. Many close-ups, following the style of the American directors, are shown. This time, however, they do not show pretty doll-like faces, but emaciated men and women, worn out bodies crushed in the intense struggle for existence.

There are many fine revolutionary scenes, particularly the fight between the military and the workers who are striking for decent living conditions.

"The Weavers" was done in New York some years back at the Madison Square Theatre. The play received high praise from the many workers who attended.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built. Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name
Address
Occupation

Union Affiliation

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 30 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

true, but it is not thanks to the reformist deserters, but the outward signs of the work of the despised Communists who have remained at their posts, who have built up the Italian trade union federation after the flight of the reformists, who are untiringly organizing the Italian working class, mobilizing all forces, increasing the resistance and preparing the great attack to sweep away fascism.

In the Theatre Guild Production "The Second Man," now in its third month at the Guild Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

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GUILD Thea. W. 52 St. Bvs. 8:30
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44th St. W. of B'way. STREET
Evenings at 8:30. FOLLIES
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Broadway Briefs

PALACE.
Charlotte Greenwood, in "Why Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," a satire by Andy Rice with Lon Hascall, Lester Dorr, Sunny Dale and Martin Brennes will headline the Palace Theatre bill. The other acts include: Odali Careno; Fannie and Kitty Watson; Marion Saki, with Nelson Snow and Charles Columbus; Ethel Sinclair and Helen Eby Rock; "Tisano"; Frank Braidwood; Bellelaire Bros. and Co.; and Nama and Yama.

Marion Harris; Gracella & Theodore; Edward Arnold and Patricia Collinge; Paul Mall; Harry & Grace Ellsworth; Torino; Beebe and Ruby-late are playing at the Riverside Theatre this week.

Vaudeville features at Moss' Broadway Theatre will include: Al. Trahan and Vesta E. Wallace in "The Curtain Speech" by Frank Fay; Sam Robbins and his Baltimoreans; the Ford dancers, who occupy a conspicuous spot; Wyeth and Nicholson Ruckert and Co.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)
concerning the whereabouts of their favorite religious joss houses. This young man distinguished himself and did a good day's work for the Scripps-Howard people by presenting Lindbergh with an engraved blessing from the combined churches of New York. This is enough to make even the christian god scratch his bald head. With so many brands of religions, each claiming to be an insurance policy against hell fire, it is hard to see how unity in such a case would mean a damned thing.

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NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

HOW THE CHINESE WORKERS PUT THEIR TRADE UNIONS TO WORK

Among the triumphs of the Chinese Nationalist movement during the past five years, none is more remarkable than the demonstration of labor solidarity and the amazing capacity of the Chinese to use the weapons of the western labor world. The workers in Britain and the United States have been trying out the strike and the boycott for more than a century. In the hands of all except the most militant and skilled of the western trade unionists, both of these labor weapons are used, for the most part, with indifferent success.

The workers of China have been using the strike and the boycott for a very short time. The first real strike was that of Hong Kong in 1922. Yet during the ensuing years, the Chinese workers have demonstrated, in one strike after another, that they can use the strike weapon as effectively as any of their western fellow workers.

The boycott is older, as a weapon of the Chinese masses. Still its use in industrial disputes is new for the Chinese. Here, as in the use of the strike, the masses of Chinese workers have shown themselves wonderfully effective.

Colonel Malone has recently completed an investigation of the Chinese labor organizations for the British Independent Labor Party. Here are some of his more important findings:

The Modern Trade Union Movement is said to have originated in the South, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Kuomintang were first established at Canton; although the earliest industrial strike on a large scale took place at the steel works of the Han-yehing Company near Hankow in the summer of 1919, when the workers won their demand for increased wages. In the same year 26 trade unions were set up in Canton and the movement spread to Hong Kong. A short but successful strike of over 5,000 factory and shipyard workers in Hong Kong in 1920 gave a great impetus to organization and unions of all kinds began to be formed. Later, in January 1922, the great Seamen's Strike, of seamen at Hong Kong and Canton, lasting 56 days and ending in the recognition of the Seamen's Union and increases in wages, stimulated the whole movement, led to the formation of unions in various parts of the country.

The organization of trade unionists on the railways began with a Conference of Railwaymen in Peking in 1922, and the strike of the railwaymen on the Peking-Hankow line, in the course of which many of the strikers were shot down by Wu Peifu and their leaders arrested and executed, had a great effect on the workers in North and Middle China and a number of unions were organized at Hankow and Wuchang. In Shanghai also the movement, which had existed in a struggling condition since the years of the Great War, when a propaganda office was established in 1916, went ahead during 1922, when it is alleged that over 60 unions were established in that city. As a National Movement, however, trade unionism dates only from the Shanghai shootings of May 30, 1925.

The following is a list of the number of trade unions and trade union members which I received from an organizer in China in June 1926. Since then, with the arrival of the Cantonese Army in the Wuhan cities (Hankow, Wuchang and HanYang), numbers of unions have been formed in those cities and probably at least 50,000 should be added to the numbers on the following list:

Statistics of the Chinese Trade Union Movement.

Districts.	Unions.	Members.
Canton (City)	191	195,000
Hong Kong	119	207,140
Shanghai	48	149,400
During the May 30th 1925 shootings, there were more than 209,000 members at Shanghai.		
Honan	24	60,300
Wuchang & Hankow	48	42,300
Shansi	5	20,000
Kwangsi	26	17,530
Hunan	—	80,000
Chihli	—	103,200
Shantung	—	13,940
Siaco	—	4,454
Suiyuan	18	3,314
Singapore	20	760
Province	—	13,340
men	—	640
men	—	50,000
men	—	95,000
men	563	1,168,018

Trade unions in China may be said to fall within two groups, (1) "Red," of Russian origin and/or inspiration; and (2) what I call, for purposes of distinction, "Yellow" or "not so Red" unions. I gather that the Yellow labor organizations have very little influence or vitality, and are not for the present very militant; and that their origin is doubtful. The Railway Workers' Union on the Kiang-Han (Peking-Hankow line) belongs to this class. I was told that it was financed by a section of the so-called "Communication Clique" in Peking, and has its headquarters at Changshien on the line. This "Communication Clique" appears to be a group of railway capitalists, who think it worth while to encourage moderate labor organization as a safety-valve against something more

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Party Units, Attention!

All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in THE DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

Section One Membership Meeting.

To all Functionaries and Members of Section 1. There will be a regular meeting of all the members of Section 1 tonight, 6 P. M. sharp, right after work at 108 E. 14th St., Room 46.

Nearing Speaks Wednesday.

The Present Danger of War" next Wednesday night at Bryant Hall, between 41st and 42nd streets.

Summer Activities of the Young Pioneers.

During the summer months the activities of the Young Pioneers are manifold. In addition to conducting a camp, work will be carried out among the children on the streets, in the parks and playgrounds. Arrangements will also be made to have trips to the museums, factories and many historical places.

Factory Newspaper Committee Meets Wednesday.

There will be a short meeting of the District Factory Newspaper Committee Wednesday, 6:30 p. m. at 108 East 14th St., Room 46. All members must attend as there is an urgent matter to be taken up.

A Veherinka and Dance.

A Veherinka and dance will be held Saturday evening at 1940 Benson Ave., Brooklyn, by the Bath Beach Section, Young Workers' League. Admission 25 cents at the door.

Parents, Attention!

Registration for the Young Pioneer camp closes June 25th. There is room for only a few more to go with the first group. Parents wishing their children to leave for camp with this group should register right away. The groups go for two, three, four and five weeks' stay in camp.

All further information at 106 University Place and Room 41, 108 East 14th St. Phone Stuyvesant 7770.

Young Pioneers Hold Dance for Their Camp

(By A Worker Correspondent.) There was somewhat of a rumormongering around the New Star Casino, where the Pioneers ran their colorful ball last Saturday night.

I believe the whole audience enjoyed the story that was told to the Pioneers in the 4th act (as no one could hear a word of it in the house except those in the campfire scene). As some of those who came to have a good time said, "The kids can get away with anything as the house is theirs tonight." Then Juliet S. Poyntz came to the fore and summed up the camp drive in dollars and cents. It meant a collection and the signing of pledges for shares.

May Ask Van Sweringen Confession.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission will meet in extraordinary session tomorrow to determine whether O. P. Van Sweringen, chief proponent of the billion dollar Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad merger, is to bare to the world the inside details of his many spectacular railroad-stock exchange coups.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

extreme. They are also said to support the "Workers' Daily," the organ of the Yellow unions in Peking.

Activities in the various industrial centers vary according to local conditions. There is as yet no national organization coordinating the activities of the disjointed Yellow unions throughout China; and probably as a result they have no international affiliations. The Red unions, on the other hand, are all closely allied to the "All China Labor Federation," which has its headquarters in Canton, in the area of the only Government in China under which trade union organization is legal and can therefore be conducted quite openly. They are also affiliated to the R.I.L.U.

There are Yellow unions in Hankow, Shanghai, Canton and other towns, but their influence is small compared with that of the Red unions. In Hankow Reds and Yellows worked together until 1922, when they split. It is perhaps rather inaccurate to speak of "unions" at all the time that I was in Hankow, in the summer of 1926. For, Wu Peifu being then in possession of the district, trade unions were illegal, and the organizers were right at the beginning of their efforts: trying to organize quietly in textile, tobacco and other factories. Things in the Wuhan cities have changed considerably since then.

NEW YORK PLANS FOR BIG DAILY WORKER CARNIVAL

At the conference of DAILY WORKER representatives held on Friday evening, June 17, a number of startling projects were proposed for the big Midsummer Carnival and Fair, which is being arranged for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER, to be held on July 23-24.

Comrade Rosenblatt reported that the members of the Bronx Co-operative are planning to arrange an ice cream and candy booth, with all sorts of delicious refreshments.

The most unusual offer came from Unit 17, Subsection 2B, which is donating a canary bird and cage, which will be auctioned off at the Carnival.

A telescope for star gazing at night is also being offered, with the aid of which the New York comrades will be enabled to look at some of the other planets, which have no capitalists and exploiters.

A rumor is spreading that the Chinese comrades are concocting a splendid exhibition of Oriental dancing, which will no doubt be one of the finest features of the entire affair.

Workers Party units and working class organizations are asked to notify the Local Office of THE DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th Street, Stuyvesant 6584, of the plans they are making so that space may be reserved for them.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Symposium and Dance.

A concert and symposium will be given Friday at the Co-operative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. The symposium will be on the question: "Does the Present Educational System in the U. S. Meet the Needs of the Children of the American Workers?" The speakers will include Scott Nearing, Joe Freeman, Juliet S. Poyntz, and others.

The concert program will be given by the Young Pioneers. They will stage Michael Gold's play "Strike." Entire proceeds go to build the Young Pioneer Camp. This affair is under the auspices of the Women's Council, Branch 11.

Hungarian Orchestra Needs Players.

The Hungarian Workers' Orchestra is in need of several players especially those who can play wind instruments. All workers who can play the cello, viola, trombone, flute, French horn, or any brass instruments can join the orchestra. Rehearsals take place Tuesday night 7:30 p. m. at 350 East 81st St.

Furniture Varnishers Meet Tonight.

A special meeting of Local 697, Furniture Varnishers and Finishers' Union will be held tonight at 151 Clinton St. for the purpose of taking up trade questions and the working agreements for 1927 and 1928.

Local 25, Furriers' Union Meets Tonight

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—Local 25, Fur Workers' Union will hold a meeting Monday, 8 p. m., at Montgomerie Hall. A report of the Washington "convention" will be given.

WASHINGTON, June 17, (FP)—Industrial conditions in all industries except coal are improving in Germany, says a cable report to the U. S. Department of Commerce.

For Rent: Light and airy front and back room with two single men. Electric beds, hot water and bath room. Reasonable rent. Call after 6 P. M. N. Jager, 149-51 E. 84th Street, 3rd floor, New York City.

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SEND \$20.00 with the name of your organization, Secretary and address to:

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30 UNION SQUARE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

ARGENTINA LABOR DEMANDS TO FREE SACCO, VANZETTI

BOSTON, June 19.—The Argentina Labor Federation representing over 100,000 workers will boycott American products in case Sacco and Vanzetti, framed-up Italian radicals are executed.

This was made clear in a letter forwarded to Gov. Allan Fuller from Secretary of State Kellogg.

A vigorous protest also came from the workers of Nice, on the Mediterranean, who in a fiery letter to the governor declared that Sacco and Vanzetti "must be wrested from the hands of the American executioners."

Miners Call Conference.

Four local unions of the United Mine Workers of America in Western Pennsylvania, 1616 and 1689 of Wilkes-Barre; 975 of Olyphant and 2533 of Parsons, representing 4,500 miners, joined in a resolution demanding the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti, and calling for an Emergency Conference to be held in Pittston, Pa., on July 3.

"Innocent," Says Wells.

"All the world now knows them innocent," says H. G. Wells, British author, of Sacco and Vanzetti in a page article in the Sunday Express of London, just received here.

The proofs against the two radicals were no proofs, declares the novelist who reviews the evidence presented at the trial by District Attorney Katmann.

Of Judge Webster Thayer, he says: "What is the matter with Judge Thayer is not that he is a bad man, not that he is anti-moral, but that he is, to put it mildly, extremely obtuse, morally and mentally."

Bosses Promise to be Good.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 19 (FP).—A three week strike of 1,200 miners in the Moconaco operation of the West End Coal Co. ended on the employer's promise to observe the contract and let the men on night duty put in a full shift.

CONEY ISLAND STADIUM CONCERT

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The Entire New York Symphony Orchestra

ERNO RAPPEE, Conductor

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BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

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Latest News From New Jersey

Plumbers Win Wage Increase.

SOMERVILLE, June 19.—The strike of the plumbers of Somerville and Bound Brook has ended; a compromise having been arranged with the bosses. The workers struck on May 1, demanding a wage increase of \$2 a day. The master plumbers have agreed on a \$1 raise which the men have accepted, thus making them pay \$11 a day.

Barbers to Strike.

NEWARK, June 19.—Members of Barbers' Union, local 877 are planning to strike shortly, according to B. Manger, secretary of the organization. All efforts at settlement with the

bosses having failed, the men will declare a walkout for an increase in wages and for shorter hours.

The journeymen are now working 70 hours a week for \$25. They demand a basic wage rate of \$35 weekly and a decrease of 10 hours in the working schedule.

Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Saturday.

An gigantic open-air protest meeting is being arranged for next Saturday afternoon at 2 by the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference. Prominent speakers will demand the immediate and unconditional release of the two framed-up Italian radicals.

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GOLD BONDS

The Adventures of William Doran--Able Seaman

(Continued From Last Issue)

"Yes, if we had our choice of jobs we wouldn't work for that sum," said Doran. "We shouldn't have to stay outside in the cold all night. If we were organized we could demand more pay," said he, as he parted from his companion at daybreak after a night of discussion and argument with the driving wind and the biting cold as a spur to thinking along lines of food and shelter, not only for themselves but for the mass of seamen as well.

Doran took the subway and paid the nickel which his companion had forced on him as fare to the Brooklyn Army Base Docks. Here he went aboard the Black-Diamond Line freighter, Onoko.

The chief mate was at the gangway watching the coiling of a heavy line. "Do you want any sailors?" asked Doran.

"Yes, I need one, where are your papers?" asked the mate in reply. Doran produced his able seaman's and lifeboat ticket. "That won't do," said the mate, "I want ten good discharges from other ships." Doran produced them and the mate scanned them over. He was a dark, American Italian, six foot tall and heavily built. He had been a guard in Sing Sing Penitentiary. It turned out he had studied navigation and when the shipping board needed navigators for their vessels during the war they had given him the job.

"You can sign on at two o'clock, we sail at four for Rotterdam," said the mate. "The focal is back aft and you will find an empty bunk there. Where is your bag?"

"I will be back in an hour with it," answered Doran.

"Well, don't be any longer, I want you to turn to work as soon as you come back aboard."

When Doran returned he took a few minutes to scan the ship over. She was a nine thousand ton steam packet of the well deck type. Her cargo was general merchandise and mail for Holland. She was a coal burner.

Doran went up the gangway across the afterdeck and into the focal where he found an empty bunk. Here he deposited his bag. It was twelve o'clock and the crew came filing in. There were two Americans, two Filipinos, three Porto Ricans, and the boatswain was Maltese. They went to dinner, the firemen, coal passers and sailors ate in the same mess hall. The firemen were Spanish.

Dinner was served, consisting of boiled tripe, potatoes, and Sago pudding and coffee. At one o'clock, the deck crew started covering the hatch-covers and batten down.

When everything was secure a full deck load of rotten onions were taken aboard. When the ship was well at sea the crew were put to disposing of the onions by hand. There were no shovels and this was hard work with a cold gale blowing and spray falling like ice over the men.

After the first day out the food that was served was terrible. Rotten meat and vegetables. The men started to complain about the food and when no attention was paid them they would either throw it into the scuppers or else leave it on their plates.

Doran stood this treatment for some time without grumbling but finally he also could not stand it any longer. On the tenth day out he stood up at the supper table and said, "Come on, boys, we have stood for this miserable and shabby treatment long enough. The officers and mates are getting choice cuts of fresh meat and taking it easy at the same time. We are working this ship, firing her, propelling her and even steering her and we get worse treatment than dogs." When he said this Doran was within the bounds of truth. The meat was unfit for even the ship's mascot to eat.

The crew had been grumbling for some time already. Now they stood up to a man and waited for Doran's next words full of hope, expectation and the blind confidence of men who recognize a leader. Doran and the crew sent a delegation to the captain which consisted of Doran and one of the firemen. At the same time the crew went up forward following Doran and the fireman.

The captain met them half way and stopped them off. When he heard their demands he was thoroughly astounded. "Don't you realize that this is mutiny?" he asked. "No this is not mutiny," answered Doran, "we are merely demanding our rights as called for in the ships articles about food and sustenance." After remonstrating with the men for some time he conceded that the men were justified in their demands. He promised that they would get better food if they returned to their posts without any further remonstrations. This promise was fulfilled for the period of time that it took the vessel to get to Rotterdam. The men were getting the same cuts that the officers were getting.

After the ship left Rotterdam, however, the captain again attempted to cut down on the food supply and give them the inferior third rate quality of meat and vegetables.

Again Doran assembled the crew in the mess room but this time no direct appeal was made to the captain. Instead the men, especially the

firemen, started to cut down on production. The firemen cut down on steam and consequently the ship's speed was decreased.

Down came the captain, running into the fire room and demanding an increase of speed. Thereupon Doran demanded a return to better food.

The captain and officers were forced to grant this despite their unwillingness. All went well.

On the return voyage a fire spread in number two hold two days out of Rotterdam. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion in the coal. The fire soon spread through the heating of the bulkhead into the general merchandise until from a smolder it became a roaring, tearing hot flame that was eating up the general cargo of the vessel.

This took place in the midst of a rough Atlantic storm while the waves were dashing forty feet high and sweeping the decks beneath a smother of seas and foam. Into this the men had to plunge and rig up life lines, man the fire lines and attack the fire in the hold. They finally extinguished the blaze after using up every bit of cloth and even the suits and clothes of the seamen themselves. When the fire was over the damaged articles were set on one side for the insurance adjuster to see, but the clothing of the crew was never accounted for by the company.

This despite the fact that the officers were aware of the presence of the fire in the coal bunker even in Rotterdam. They thought that they could exploit the firemen and the coal passers to extinguish it by working them overtime.

When they returned to New York our modern civilized American justice wrecked its vengeance for an infraction of discipline. All of the crew were fired in a body and severely criticised by the Shipping Commissioner. Doran was pointed out especially by the captain and mates as being the instigator of all this trouble and he was called everything from an Anarchist to a Communist to a freak agitator.

Doran calmly and coolly pointed out that he was not any kind of freak agitator and that he was merely demanding elementary rights as called for in the articles for himself and the crew. No attention was paid to him, however, and he was heavily fined and a disgraceful record attached to his discharge.

So the crew returned once more to South St. and its denizens. The change in Doran is startling: from a tolerant, easy going worker he has developed into a class conscious, clear-minded seaman who carries the gospel of organization and class struggle throughout the marine industry.

WOMEN AND WAR

The Lindbergh parades and celebrations have once more forcibly brought home to us the instability of international political relations and the ever-present danger of war, and the ideological preparations for it that are being made by the imperialists of the U. S. A.

There is no doubt that in the next war, women will play an enormous part. Already in the last war, many jobs that are ordinarily (in times of peace) not offered to women were open to them, both in factories and offices, releasing men for the front.

With the simplification and subdivision of labor, it is a very easy matter to introduce more and more women into the war industries.

The next war will be fought with an intensity and ferocity that the last war will seem by comparison as tame as a Y.M.C.A. picnic. The preparations now being made by all the leading powers (larger standing armies and reserves, increasing military expenditures, enormous interest in aviation), all show us that larger masses will be engaged in the next war. Where will these come from?

The men of the workingclass will be sent to the front and the women mobilized for the factories. Exceptions for war service in industry will be given as sinecures to the favored sons of the bourgeoisie, except in the case of highly specialized work.

In modern warfare, industry is as important as the fighting at the front. A constant stream of products must go to the front. These include war material, food and clothing, and other indispensable things. Any interruption of this stream (such as strikes) means that the war machine will not work smoothly. The workingclass plays a decisive role in war, not only by being the principal source of cannon fodder, but primarily because of its position in industry, it can interrupt this stream of products. Machines are playing an even greater role in war. The growth of the chemical industry and principally of aviation show to what extent the next war will be dependent on factories.

Since women will constitute the majority of the factory workers in war industry, it is necessary that in our anti-war propaganda we pay special attention to women. We should carry our anti-war message into the large factories which employ women.

Now is the time to begin to intensify our anti-war propaganda among women because later on it will be much more difficult.—M. R.

RECORDS BROKEN IN MEXICO CITY MARATHON

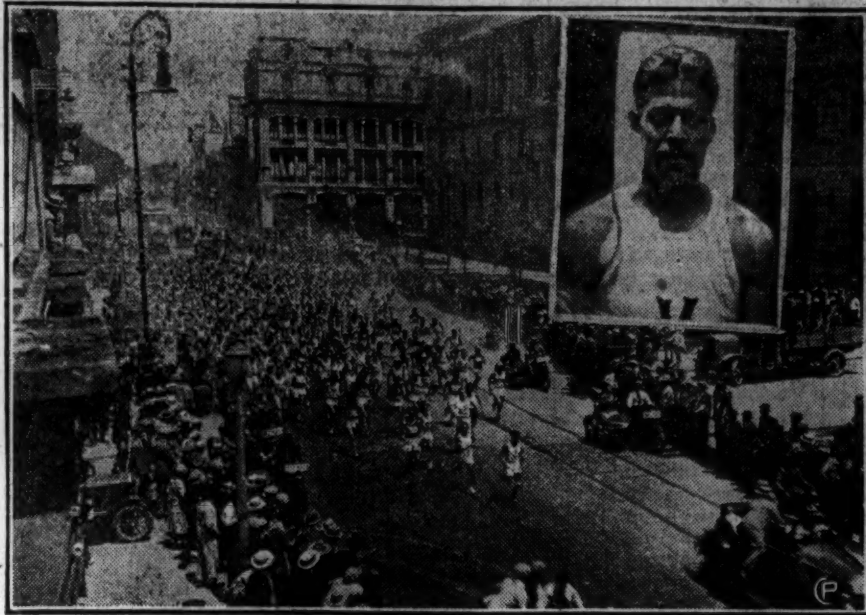


Photo shows beginning of race and inset of winner, Ciro Chapé, in Mexico City, in which all previous records for Mexico were broken for the distance—5,000 meters (3,10685 miles), the winner making it in 15 minutes, 12 3-5 seconds. Taking place on paved streets, the race was run under the auspices of the International Club, 504 athletes taking part.

Professional Patriots

(Continued from yesterday)

All the patrioteering bodies hope to penetrate the schools, colleges, and universities in their drive against "Reds." The bulk of their literature is aimed in this direction and is calculated to produce "correct attitudes" toward the constitution and the history of the republic.

But the Russian conspiracy resulted in preventing "fuel-oil tanks at strategic points," and so on, from being used for the benefit of the navy.

Then in Mr. Marvin's text, under the heading "Schemers Win Their Desires," comes this: "But the incident played up as it was because it came with the magic name 'scandal,' accomplished what the original project of the scheme expected it would accomplish. . . . The 'strategic' play of Zinovieff was a success."

What is the conceivable purpose of publishing such fluff?

In connection with Mr. Marvin's articles the Army and Navy Journal ran an essay contest, the essays dealing with "the most effective remedy against pacifist propaganda." The announcement of this essay contest contained the statement that "the Army and Navy Journal will furnish the information upon which the essays may be based." Mr. Marvin signed this announcement.

Inter-Relations and Connections With Other Agencies.

It is perhaps to be expected that men so active in promoting their personal conceptions of patriotism should work with any and all organizations that express their bias. Interlocking directorates are therefore common. They prove nothing but community of interest, but since the professional patriots are continually hurling the charges of interlocking directorates against the organizations they attack, it is interesting to note how well they themselves know how to use the system. The late president of the National Civic Federation was on the executive committee of the American Defense Society, and vice-versa, not ex-officio, but just because Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Parker and Mr. E. H. Hooker were such earnest and substantial citizens. The late Louis A. Coolidge protested against the child labor amendment both as head of the Welfare Department of the Civic Federation and as president of the Sentinels of the Republic.

The societies all respond in about the same fashion and at the same time to any threat to their conceptions of patriotism—whether the occasion is a movement to recognize Russia or to push the child labor amendment. It is a natural community of interest. The interlocking directorates are effects, not causes. A union of forces is sometimes attempted as in the "Red clean-up week" attempted in 1924. But on the whole there is no organized cooperation.

Lack of unity in this work has prompted efforts at federation on several occasions—one by the American Legion in 1924 in calling a general conference in Washington, ostensibly on Americanization, which came to nothing; and another by the Allied Patriotic Societies, a paper organization with no real backing.

The Woman Patriot has repeatedly urged closer cooperation, but with little effect. The Better America Federation in Los Angeles evidently works closely with the national agencies, distributing the Defense Society and security League pamphlets, and the attack on the Y. W. C. A. as radical, issued by the National Founders' Association.

They all lean on each other and use the pamphlet literature as well as their more "confidential" information." For example, the National Clay Products Industries Association reports that it cooperates "with over thirty distinctly civic and patriotic organizations, many of which do not correlate their own efforts, hence our files have become sort of a 'clearing house' for practically everything that they issue."

Relations to Government Officials and Departments. But far more significant than any relations between themselves is the relation of these organizations to government officials. The extent to which they can get confidential information in secret service film, their influence in promoting prosecutions or "Red raids," and their inclination to a narrow chauvinism in public officers—all are important in shaping public policy. On the other hand, public officials have made use of them for their own political purposes, quoting their alleged "facts" to justify some repressive measure or anti-red scare.

The story of these connections is too long to more than sketch. It was told in detail in the Senatorial hearings on the Department of Justice in 1924, and on the resolution to impeach Attorney-General Daugherty. It also came out in the investigation by a Senate Committee of Attorney-General Palmer's red raids in 1920. This investigation, which followed charges of illegal practices made by twelve eminent lawyers, brought out the following facts about the patrioteering organizations: • First, they had access to confidential files of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice during the regime of William J. Burns as chief, and used that material to spread that propaganda and defame many citizens;

(To Be Continued)

THE CAPITALIST WORLD AND REVOLUTIONARY CHINA

By EUGENE VARGA.

SECTION TWO.

The attitude of the imperialist powers to the Chinese revolution changes according to whether the bourgeoisie or the proletariat appears to gain the upper hand in the whole movement. For the purpose of a survey, the situation may be delineated as follows:

Under the pressure of the revolution, the imperialists as a whole would be inclined to renounce their special privileges to reconcile themselves to the creation of an "independent" capitalist China; that is to say of a China affording the requisite security for the investment of capital, under a bourgeois dictatorship; a China hostile to the Soviet Union, with a social system such as we saw under the rule of Sun Chuan Fang at Shanghai. For in such a China—even supposing the unequal treaties to be abolished—foreign capital would, in view of the weakness of the Chinese bourgeoisie, continue to exploit the country economically just as much as hitherto, albeit under another outward form. Hence the united front of all the imperialists, for the purpose of supporting the Chinese bourgeoisie against the peasants and workers, the right wing of the Kuomintang against the left wing, and Chiang Kai-shek against the trade unions and Communists.

Even in their entirety, however, the imperialists cannot submit without a struggle to the creation of a "non-capitalistic" China, since this would:

Firstly, prevent the possibility of the economic exploitation of the country;

Secondly, greatly strengthen the position of the Soviet Union, thus substantially diminishing the possibility of a successful attack on that country; and,

Thirdly, render inevitable emancipatory movements in all colonial countries, such as India, Farther India, Cochinchina, Corea, and the like.

There are no reliable statistics of the foreign capital investments in China. According to an estimate of the American "Foreign Policy Association," the Japanese investments are by far the greatest. Next in order come the British. The United States had invested roughly 70 million dollars in commercial enterprises and 80 million dollars in missionary institutions, hospitals, schools, etc. All the railways are directly or indirectly foreign property.

In the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of January 6th, 1927, Professor Lederer puts the Japanese investments in Manchuria alone at more than 700 million marks.

We should like to give a brief sketch of the position of the chief imperialist Powers.

The United States have occupied no territory of China and have no special privileges to defend there. Their capital investments there are very small—mainly in banking, wireless stations, accessory plant of the Standard Oil Co. On the other hand, exports to China have developed very rapidly.

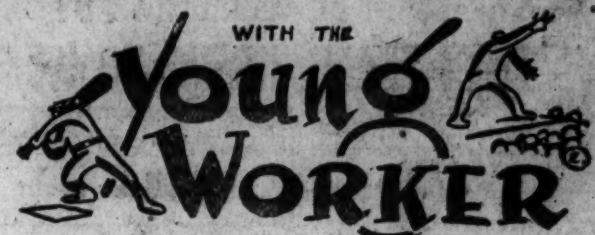
The consequent policy of the United States is as follows:

"Open door" in China; no further expansion of the "spheres of interest" of the other Powers. Equitable treatment of the capital of the United States in all districts, including those occupied by Japan and Great Britain. Before all, the United States have at all times sought to hinder China from coming in any way under the influence of Japan ("yellow peril"). At the same time there is, as we shall see later on, a strong anti-British tendency. "The United States have brought pressure to bear forcibly and successfully on Japan, so as to attain the evacuation of Shantung" (Washington Conference, 1922.) The bourgeoisie of the United States is amicably inclined to the Chinese anti-imperialist emancipation movement, in so far as it does not socially exceed bourgeois capitalist limits. The Americans hope to be able to defeat their competitors by virtue of their economic superiority in the event of the victory of the Chinese bourgeois revolution. They are opposed to all special privileges on the part of individual Powers, because they desire to conquer all China economically.

On the other hand, China is a question of the future for the United States, and no very urgent question of the day. Only 24 per cent. of America's exports go to China. Therefore, the United States were most reluctant to join Great Britain in what might end in a war with China. It is by no means excluded that their participation only aimed at getting a free hand, so far as Great Britain is concerned, for any imperialist operations they may fancy in Mexico and Central America.

JAPAN. In contradistinction to the United States, Japan finds its most vital questions of existence involved in the Chinese problem. More than a quarter of the Japanese exports are directed to China, many thereof by way of Hong Kong. This is the only possible colonial area for Japanese capitalists, affording them the possibility of markets and raw material sources (cotton, iron ore, coal, soy beans, etc.); Japan has annexed large portions of China, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the like, as colonies; though its attempt during the world war to expand its colonial possessions in China yet further, had to be given up in view of the threatening attitude of the United States.

(To Be Continued)



LINDBERGH JUST ANOTHER JINGO

Lindbergh, son of a fighting farmer of the Northwest, has fallen a victim to the war propaganda of the Jingoists. "The army made him" is the slogan used in the attempt to mobilize the youth into the army. Lindbergh, who only a short time ago was going around with his father to anti-war meetings, is now the chief speaker at war meetings. His father was hounded from place to place by our super-patriots and he is greeted with great ceremony wherever he goes by all the militarists of the land. The name of Lindbergh was at one time synonymous with and a contempt for Imperialism. Today steps are being taken to align it with the militarist clique of the United States War Department through plastering his picture all over the country as advertisements of the Gre—at opportunity for the youth in the Army. To the young workers Lindbergh will be known by the great deed that he accomplished and preparedness speeches.

Hail to the deeds of Lindbergh and down with the propaganda of Militarism.



Wrestling Expose Continues: Corruption Dominates Game!

The recent quiz into professional wrestling has brought to light facts of crookedness and dishonesty startling to even the most suspicious fans. It seems that back in 1917 Lewis, Caddock, Stecher and Zbyzko combined into a trust to make money out of tossing the title back and forth. Over 41 bouts were staged between these men and the title changed hands with the same frequency as the weather. Since 1917 the trust has been in control and pretty nearly every bout of any importance has been fixed beforehand.

So damning have been the exposures made, that pro-wrestling in and around Chicago has been discontinued. A match featuring Strangler Lewis has been cancelled. A bill has been presented before the Illinois legislature, aimed at corruption in boxing and wrestling. It has already passed the House. However, commercialism in sports is so deep rooted that it is impossible to eliminate it by more legislative action.

Labor Sports Press Service Wants News of Labor Athletics.

In order to make the LABOR SPORTS PRESS SERVICE a real live means of spreading news of labor athletic activity, it is necessary that reports of the many events that take place thruout the country be sent in to the office of the Service at 453 North Ave., Chicago. The Labor Sports Union appeals to all workers who are interested in labor sports, to send in the news of the activities in their localities.



Dave Bancroft.

These Pagan Chinamen



At the point of bayonets our imperialist benefactors are trying to inculcate into the pagan Chinamen, especially the youth of China, the superiority of the white race and the rest of the bunk. The nationalist forces are giving them a lesson in solidarity and superiority that they will never forget.

The Lion (England) in Despair



The plutocrats of England are in hysterics these days. China is in revolt and the workers at home speaking struggle. Bye, bye, Great Britain.

Secretary Wilbur Gives Murderer Much Praise

(Continued From Page One)

ment and will struggle against the Mukden troops (Chang Tso-lin's) to the bitter end."

Protest Imperialism. CANTON, June 19.—Despite the opposition of the right wing supporters of Chiang Kai-shek in control of the city, a huge anti-imperialist demonstration was held in this city yesterday. An airplane dropped quantities of leaflets denouncing imperialist intervention in China.

There is wide-spread discontent with the right wing in Kwangtung Province. Workers and peasants are forming armed groups for the purpose of resisting Chiang Kai-shek's labor-smashing tactics.

Chang Dictator. PEKING, June 19.—Chang Tso-lin ushered himself in as dictator of Northern China yesterday afternoon. Elaborate ceremonies marked the installation.

Mme. Borodin Tried. PEKING, June 17 (Delayed).—Peking began the preliminary hearing case of Mrs. Borodin and three diplomatic couriers. During the examination Mme. Borodin was shown a number of documents which she denied were hers, declaring they were "unknown to her."

The same documents were presented to the diplomatic couriers as allegedly found in diplomatic mail. Among these documents were ten copies of proclamations in the Russian and Chinese languages allegedly issued at Vladivostok.

Brand Fake Documents.

The couriers emphasized that during the search which was three times effected in their presence, nothing was discovered. Diplomatic mail which was taken from them as a result of these searches contained no proclamations. To Dussier will be appended a protocol signed by the captain of ship in which was established the complete absence of anything prejudicial in diplomatic mail.

Instead of lawyer Fox acting in the capacity of representative for the accused are acting Soviet jurist Kantorovitch and two Chinese collectors.

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